



The Dallas Express



Founded by W. E. King.

"The Republican Press is the Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

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A GREAT AFTER THE WAR INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITY

Now that the war is over and labor is adjusting itself to peace conditions, the question arises as to whether Negroes are going to continue to have the same opportunities which they had, while the war was on, to find employment in all sorts of occupations. The war gave the Negroes the greatest economic opportunities they have had since their emancipation. The nation in general, and capital in particular, came to have a greater appreciation of their value as an economic asset. The question now confronting them is, will these exceptional opportunities continue?



2—Family 2 Room House Type 10-S

al opportunity, which is being afforded Negroes, is through the Chickasaw Ship building Plant at Mobile, Alabama. This plant is operated by the same officers as the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, both companies being subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation and have back of them all of the resources and capital which this corporation controls. In the establishing of the Chickasaw plant many million dollars are being expended. It is the purpose of this company to use a very large proportion of Negroes, probably some five thousand or more in the permanent work of building ships. The Chickasaw plant is not a "War Baby" that will close when exigencies of the war situation have passed, but the Cramps Ship Yard and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, it is to permanently build ships to go upon the seas.

but also as to the lines of work that are to be open to them. They are not to be confined to unskilled labor, but are to be given opportunity to enter every line of work that the plant affords. This company is to build the new kind of ships, those constructed out of fabricated steel. The plates for these ships are to be manufactured in the plate shops at Fairfield, a suburb of Birmingham, Ala.

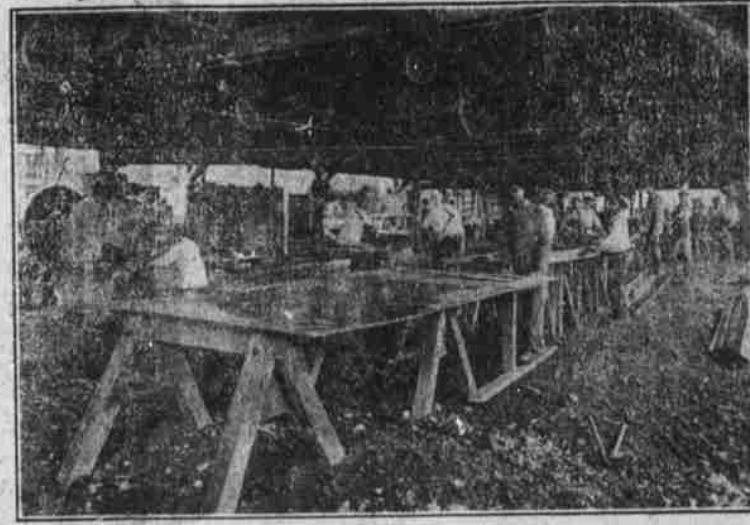
If the Negroes make good, the two plants, Fairfield and Chickasaw, will employ a total of some five thousand or more of them. It is assumed that Negro labor is going to make good.

This assumption is being based on the experience that the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company, under which the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Company is operated, has had as being the largest employer of Negro labor in the United States. This company which operates in the Birmingham, (Alabama) District—employs, altogether in its coal mines, iron mines, blast furnaces, coke plant, rolling mills and steel works, some fifteen thousand Negroes. This group of laborers, on the whole, has been found to be dependable and to a greater or lesser degree, efficient. There is also the example of the success which the Newport News Shipbuilding Company has had in employing several thousand Negroes in the construction of ships.

Assuming, therefore, that Negro laborers are going to make good, there has been erected, in advance, for them, both at the Fairfield plant and at the Chickasaw plant nearly two thousand modern bungalow cottages of from two to six rooms, which are attractive in appearance, completely screened, including the porches, well drained and have proper ventilating facilities. Running water, electric lights and all sanitary provisions of a modern up-to-date village are provided. Exceptional educational facilities are furnished for the children of the Negro workmen who are to be employed at these plants. At each place, several thousand dollars have been expended in erecting modern up-to-date school buildings where the children of the employees will have nine months schools every year under the direction of the best instructors that can be secured. The class rooms are well equipped with

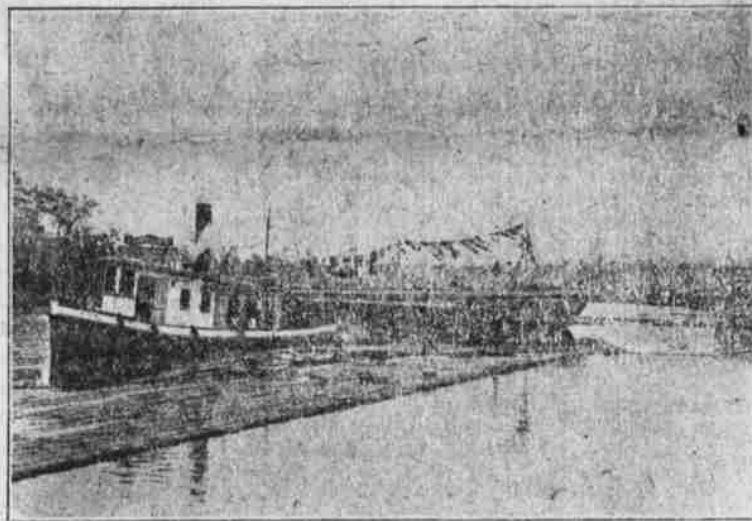
maps, black boards, globes and adjustable desks.

In the construction of the plant at Chickasaw, the Negro was given opportunity to do skilled work. One of the division Superintendents in carpentry work, was a Colored man, N. W. Goodson. He had under him twenty-two foremen and some two hundred and fifty carpenters, who in the construction of houses, office buildings and barns showed their ability. It was reported that these men, both in the quality of work done and in output equalled the work done by the white carpenter gangs which were used at Chickasaw.



Riveting School in Operation

The Chickasaw plant was established in the early part of 1912. Among the first work started was a riveting school where Colored men could be trained in ship construction. This was necessary because, in the lower South, steel ship construction had not been going on. There were in this section, practically no workmen skilled in building ships. Excepting the instructors, all in the school are Negroes. In spite of the difficulty of the labor situation and the scarcity of laborers, several hundred and a fourth one is on the eling work and are engaged in the



First Barge Launching at Chickasaw

construction of steel barges. Three of these barges 140 feet long and 25 feet beam have already been launched and a fourth one is on the way and will soon be ready to go in to the water. These barges are the handwork of these recently trained Negro ship constructors. An important advantage of this riveting school is that the men are being paid while being taught, receiving around thirty-six cents per hour. When they become efficient as riveters, they will be able to earn from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day and in exceptional cases, even more.

The following are some of the particular lines of work that will be open to Negroes at the Fairfield plate shops and the Chickasaw Shipbuilding plant, when the work at these plants gets fully under way, there will be anglesmiths and anglesmiths strikers and helpers. They will bend and weld angle frames and staple work for the bulkheads and water

(Continued on page 4).

NEGROES STAGE BOLD BANK ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

ESCAPE WITH MORE THAN \$4000. TIMELY WITHDRAWAL OF \$20,000 FOR PAY ROLL BY ROCK ISLAND PREVENTS ROBBERS FROM MAKING BIG HAUL.

By the Associated Negro Press.

Chicago, Ill., March 6.—The timely withdrawal of \$20,000 by Rock Island railroad officials from the Merchant's bank, 4649 South State street, prevented three Negro pay roll robbers from making a big haul on the bank shortly before noon.

The three Negroes entered the bank, revolvers in hand, and forced Miss Grace Phillips, the cashier and William Nichols, a salesman living at the Windsor-Clifton hotel, into the private office of President J. P. Casey of the bank, and escaped with between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

A deposit of \$25,000 had been made at the bank to meet the Rock Island pay roll today, but \$20,000 had been withdrawn an hour before the robbery.

Miss Phillips was in the cashier's cage when the three robbers drove up to the bank in a big green automobile without a license number. While one of the robbers forced Nichols into the private office the other two pointed their revolvers at Miss Phillips and ordered her to open the safe. She replied that there was no money left in the vault and that she did not know the combination.

As the robbers turned away Miss Phillips attempted to reach under the counter for a revolver, but her action was seen by the third robber, who snatched the gun from her hand before she could use it. She then was locked in the office with Nichols. The robbers put all the money in sight into a sack, ran to the automobile and disappeared north on State street to 46th street and thence to Federal street, where trace of them was lost.

In the meantime Miss Phillips had

telephoned the police, who appeared and took up the trail of the robbers. The Merchant's bank is a private institution owned by a real estate dealer. It was robbed about two years ago of about \$1,000.

The police have identified the automobile as the machine used by three Negroes who late last night entered the office of the Standard Oil Company, 3302 Prairie avenue, and robbed Henry Frecke, the agent, of \$100. The same car was seen by Detectives Moran and Kennedy at 3600 South LaSalle street at 9:30 a. m. today, before the bank robbery.

In telling of the hold up, Nichols praised Miss Phillips for her coolness and attempt to frustrate the robbers in the face of danger.

The automobile used by the three Negro bandits, who robbed the Merchant's bank today, was recovered by the police shortly after noon at 35th Street and Cottage Grove avenue, where it has been abandoned. The automobile was stolen last night at 6 o'clock from Robert Road, 2807 Prairie avenue, and the license tags removed. The car had a bullet hole through the rear seat, supposedly as the result of a revolver battle between the Negroes and policemen, following a holdup at 3302 Prairie avenue last night.

"JIM CROW" LEGISLATION ATTEMPTED IN KANSAS.

By the Associated Negro Press. Topeka, Kan., March 6.—Proceeding with an address by W. C. Henington, a Colored Lawyer, the Colored People of Topeka held a mass meeting and extended thanks to Governor Allen, the Republican party and the newspapers for the interest manifested in behalf of the recent attempt to establish "Jim Crow" legislation in Kansas.

BELATED ATTEMPT OF SOUTHERNERS TO RAID TREASURY

DEMOCRATS OF THE SOUTH WANT ONE LAST GRAB AT PUBLIC PURSE STRINGS.

WANT U. S. TO BUY COTTON.

Threaten Filibuster Against Wheat Bill Unless They Are Taken Care of.

Washington.—One of the features of the last days of this session is a belated attempt of the Southern Democrats to conduct a raid on the public Treasury of wholesale proportions. Northern members of Congress are insisting that cotton ought to receive the same treatment as wheat.

The Southern members, when cotton was doubling and trebling itself in value during the war, strenuously insisted that there ought not to be any limit whatever on the price of cotton and that the grower should get whatever he could for it.

A proposal of Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, to set a price on cotton was the signal for a storm of protest from the Southern members only last fall, and the project had to be abandoned. Now that the war is over and cotton becoming less valuable, the Southerners are insisting that cotton ought to receive the same treatment as wheat.

Southern Democrats Get "Taken Care of." The public buildings bill about to be offered to the House, Chairman Clark says, is a measure to relieve unemployment in the country. Its size is not yet settled, but it will appropriate many millions of dollars. "It will appropriate money for more than 200 Congressional districts in the United States and only a few Congressional districts in the South do not receive a slice of the appropriation.

A determined effort was made some time ago by the Northerners on the committee, including two or three Democrats, to prevent the bill from being reported and it was successful for a time. But Chairman Clark requested the bill under the guise of a measure to relieve unemployment and mastered enough strength to get a majority to vote to report a bill.

"If the Government is to hand the farmers of the West this money why

not hand out something to cotton growers of the South?" Is the inquiry they are making in justification of their move. Just how far the Southerners will go with this project and whether they actually will, as threatened, filibuster against the wheat bill is not known, but they have succeeded so far in preventing any sort of regulation of cotton.

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THE SOUTH AND THE RETURNED NEGRO SOLDIER

By the Associated Negro Press.

Birmingham, Ala., March 6.—Every section of the south is becoming deeply concerned about the attitude of the returned Negro soldiers from France. "Returned Negro Soldiers," proceeds to declare: "It is to be feared that a new cause of friction is liable to arise in the south between the two races. There is an opinion prevalent among many white people to a greater or less degree that these Colored soldiers have come back with their heads turned; that they believe themselves to be worthy of the greatest consideration in all respects, and that they are inclined to insist upon such a consideration and upon recognition in ways they did not urge before their service in the army."

It is argued by Negro leaders in this section that if the white people have that impression, at least they have the correct idea on something connected with the Negro. However, the News proceeds to point out that this is an erroneous impression, and that it is probably true that these black boys who went to France are willing to plod along in the old ways. However, is it all too true that Negroes of the Southland are not prepared to accept the former positions in life, those of cowardice, cringing and servitude. There is a growing determination to have a clean cut show down of facts and figures, in an effort to get equal justice.

There is a newer and bolder element of whites who are joining with the intelligent Negroes of the South in the plan to make right the law of the land.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Harper Leece, a special correspondent of The Memphis (Tenn) Press, in an extensive article in that paper declares that the matter of the "Color Line" may imperil the League of Nations. He declares that Australia, Pacific Coast, South Africa, and the Southern United States are vitally affected by the proposed eradication of racial distinctions.

NORTH CAROLINA SETS PRECEDENT WORTHY OF EMULATION

CONVICTS AND SENTENCES 16 WHITE MEN FOR ATTEMPT TO TAKE NEGRO FROM JAIL WHILE ALABAMA ACQUITS 18 FOR ACTUAL LYNCHING.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public a letter of commendation sent to Governor Thomas W. Bickett of North Carolina for the action taken by officials of that state in Winston-Salem, Surry County, in securing the conviction and sentence of fifteen of sixteen men indicted for attempting to take Russell High, a Negro, from the jail at Winston-Salem on November 17 last and lynch him, the terms ranging from fourteen months to six years. The Association congratulates the officials upon their action in the case and declares that "the State of North Carolina has set an example which may well be emulated by other states in this country in which mob violence and lynching prevail."

The Association contrasts the commendable action of the North Carolina authorities with that of the recent trials of eighteen men at Tusculum, Ala., in which all of the men were acquitted although clearly guilty of lynching a Negro in November of last year, and calls attention to the fact that North Carolina punished men for attempting to lynch while the Alabama authorities could not secure a conviction for an actual lynching. The association's letter follows:

Feb. 24, 1913.
Hon. Thomas W. Bickett, Gov., Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wishes to commend to you the action taken by your state and the authorities of Surry County in convicting and sentencing to terms ranging from fourteen months to six years on the county roads, fifteen of the sixteen men who attempted to lynch Russell High, a Colored man, at Winston-Salem on Nov. 17.

The precedent which North Carolina has set is one which all law-abiding and justice loving people will commend. The method which you have inaugurated of causing lynching to be as dangerous for the lynchers as for the victims is one of, if not the most potent means by which the practice of lynching and mob violence will be stamped out.

The action which you and the authorities of your state have taken is especially gratifying when it is noted that the men punished were not guilty of lynching but rather of an attempt to lynch. The result of the trials of these men is in sharp contrast to that of the trials of eighteen men indicted and tried for lynching recently in Tusculum, Ala., in which case the men indicted, although clearly guilty of participation in the mob that lynched a Negro in November of last year, were freed after a trial which was little more than a farce.

The state of North Carolina has set an example which may well be emulated by other states in this country in which violence prevails.

Very truly yours,
Signed: JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary.

SNOWDEN CASE ATTRACTS NATION-WIDE INTEREST.

On This Decision Rests Negroes' Chance to Sit on Petit Juries.

By the Associated Negro Press.

Baltimore, Md., March 6.—The city and the whole state are aroused over the refusal of Governor Harrington to commute the sentence of John Snowden to life imprisonment.

Snowden was convicted of the murder of Lottie Brandon, white, a year ago. The case was appealed and the decision of the lower court sustained. Final appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court this week, on the ground that Snowden was tried by a "jury of his peers," that is, that there were no Colored men on the Grand Jury or on the trial jury.

It is also alleged in the appeal to the highest court of the land, that excitement and race prejudice were so rampant at the trial that the rear form of indictment and passing of sentence were not gone thru by the Court.

Should this case be passed favorably by the Supreme Court, Colored people will no longer be barred from service on coroners and petit juries in this state.

Late Monday the Governor was visited by representatives from the jury which passed sentence on Snowden, and presented a petition signed by 11 of the States praying commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. Petition was also received by 60 white business men of Annapolis where the crime was committed. Four hundred persons mostly white, filled every available space in the Governor's private office and urged that Snowden's life be spared.

No such demonstration in behalf of a Colored man convicted of crime has been witnessed before in the history of the state.

The Governor remained obdurate in his refusal to commute the sentence, and it is said that he is influenced in his decision by his southern wife.

White and Colored people so far have raised more than \$3,000 in fighting his case through to the Supreme Court. The conviction is state wide that the woman's husband committed the crime.

St. Louis Negro Claims to be Father of Forty Children.

By the Associated Negro Press. St. Louis, March 6.—B. B. Banks, a Negro who lives in Benton, St. Louis county, says he is the father of 40 children. Banks asserts that all his "babies" are alive. He says he has six sons in France. Banks was discovered in Division No. 5 of the circuit court, where he was a plaintiff, in an action against the Clover Leaf Casualty Company, seeking judgment of \$500 for alleged personal injuries suffered while employed at a steel plant. "I've been married three times," Banks said. "By my first wife I had 7 children. She died. I divorced her. I had 22 children by my third wife."

LIVELY TIME AHEAD FOR NEGROES IN CHICAGO POLITICS

By the Associated Negro Press.

Chicago, Ill., March 6.—The primary election in Chicago, resulting in the nomination of Mayor William Hale Thompson, on the Republican ticket, and Robert M. Switzer, on the Democratic ticket, romances Chicagoans, and the nation, the most interesting political contest ever held in an American municipality.

It is a well known fact that the Republicans of Chicago are placed in a rather embarrassing position, particularly that group who have fought the present mayor and his administration. All through the campaign it was publicly stated that the National Republican Commission through Chairman Will Hays, of Indiana, desired to have Judge Olson nominated as the harmony candidate, particularly because, it was stated, that Mayor Thompson had been lukewarm in his demonstration of patriotism during the war. The well known fact that the newspapers opposed Thompson and the Daily News, which are Chicago's chief dailies, notwithstanding, Thompson won out by more than 59,000 votes. Even now there is no general disposition to "bury the hatchet" and support him, and there is expected to be "big doings" politically within the next week.

In it all, the Negro voters of Chicago are "regardless of how distasteful it may seem to some," quoting The Tribune, "the 'ace in the hole' speaking in one figure, and the 'stellar attraction' armits that the nationally famous Second Ward, in Chicago controls absolutely city elections. There is more politics to the square inch played in that ward, than in any other section of the city. Every candidate gives most respectful consideration to the voters therein, and the next mayor, will have to thank the voters of that ward for his election.

But there is going to be something doing in Negro politics in Chicago, henceforward. The non-voting of Alderman Louis B. Anderson, present official, for the second term, defeating former Alderman Oscar DeFries, who was ousted from council on bribery charges, afterward cleared in one trial, but still under ending indictments, are only some of the stir interest among the younger generation of voters, returned soldiers and women. The returned soldiers, who seem to have selected as the spokesman Capt. Lewis E. Johnson, a hero of the French battlefields, declare that the time has come for the men who "Bared their breasts to the enemy fire should have some say in political matters, and that those who have been living at the public trough for years and years, and enriching themselves, must step down and out."

The boys have all been demoralized, and they have had several conferences regarding their plans for the future, and it is certain that their decision will have wonderful effect on results.